mud at Bangor we got a very characteristic extreme of *Mimulus ringens* L., with greatly shortened internodes, unusually short leaves, and peduncles and calices much shorter than in the plant of ordinary inland shores and meadows. In September, 1931, I saw the same extreme development on several tidal shores of the St. Lawrence from above the city of Quebec to several miles below. The material, closely matching that from the Penobscot estuary, stands so clearly apart from typical *M. ringens* that I am separating it as

Mimulus ringens L., var. **colpophilus**, var. nov., simplex vel subsimplex, internodiis 1.5–2.5 cm. longis; foliis oblongis subacutis vel obtusis plerumque 2.5–5 cm. longis; pedunculis 1–1.7 cm. longis; calycibus maturis 8–10 mm. longis.—Quebec: tidal mud of the St. Lawrence below the mouth of Chaudière River, September 15, 1931, *Fernald*, no. 2543 (type in Gray Herb.); and noted in other parts of the estuary northeastward to Co. Bellechasse. Maine: tidal mud-flats of the Penobscot, Bangor, September 7, 1916, *Fernald & Long*, no. 14,501.

In typical *Mimulus ringens* L. and in the southern var. *minthodes* (Greene) Grant the internodes are usually elongate, the middle and upper ones mostly 3–7 cm. long, the principal leaves (except in obviously dwarfed individuals) 5–13 cm. long, the lowest peduncles 2–4.5 cm. long and the mature calyx 1.3–2 cm. long. Var. *colpophilus* is not to be confused with var. *congestus* Farw. Rep. Mich. Acad. Sci. xix. 249 (1917). The type-number of the latter, represented in the Gray Herbarium, has the long and remote acuminate leaves and the large calyx of typical *M. ringens*, with peduncles shorter than the average.—M. L. Fernald, Gray Herbarium.

Victorin's Les Spadiciflores du Québec.[1]—Continuing the interesting and valuable series of monographs which will one day form a complete flora of Quebec, Frère Marie-Victorin has recently published this new contribution on *Araceae* and *Lemnaceae*, grouped together as *Spadiciflores*. As in the previous monographs, the descriptions bring together not only the morphological details necessary for classification, but notes on the derivation of Latin and vernacular names, palaeobotany, distribution, bio-ecology, pathology, folklore, and other interesting facts about the plants considered. Especially interesting is the carefully worked out differentiation between *Arisaema triphyllum* and *A. Stewardsonii*. Carefully drawn plates by Frère Alexandre help much to make this clear. In fact, the illustrations are uniformly good, and the distribution maps as well. Six half-tone plates of different phases in the life of *Symplocarpus*,

[1] Les Spadiciflores du Quebec. Par Frère Marie-Victorin. 60 pages, 27 figures. 1931. $.75. (Contrib. Lab. Bot. Univ. Montréal, No. 19.)

as "*cliché*" by Frère Adrien are very pleasing. The treatment of the three species of *Lemnaceae* found in Quebec summarizes what various previous students have discovered, as well as Frère Victorin's own researches. Careful drawings by Frère Réole show all the details of these small retrograde plants. Although credit is given to other authorities, a brief bibliography of sources would prove helpful to other students continuing the study of the group.—Clarence Hinckley Knowlton, Hingham, Massachusetts.

Flora of the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.[1]—Dr. Harrison Lewis, for several years officially engaged in ornithological work for the Department of the Interior of Canada, had an unusual opportunity to visit many of the innumerable islands which fringe the southern coast of the Labrador Peninsula. Happily, his second interest was botanical, and with an eye for novelties and for problems of local distribution, he made extensive collections upon which he now reports. As a supplement to the earlier study by St. John (1922) of the same region Lewis's paper is important. The first part discusses in a novel way the factors (decomposing molluscs, marine salts, etc.) which supply calcareous habitats for local colonies of plants in prevailingly acid areas. In the list itself 567 vascular plants are enumerated, several of them not previously reported from the North Shore, others notable range extensions, and a few decidedly thrilling discoveries: *Sparganium glomeratum*, a Lapland species heretofore of only doubtful status in America; *Salix simulans*, a local endemic; *S. paraleuca*, heretofore known only from the southern side of the Gaspé Peninsula; *Sedum villosum*, discovered by St. John at its first known American stations south of Greenland, now found to extend for 42 miles along the coast. A number of nomenclatural transfers are made, so that those who do not have access to the Annotated List as it appeared serially will need the reprint. Others, who wish merely to keep track of botanical exploration in northeastern America will also want the reprint. Its modest price makes it available to all.—M. L. F.

[1] Lewis, Harrison F. *An Annotated List of Vascular Plants collected on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1927–1930* by Harrison F. Lewis. Reprinted from Canadian Field-Naturalist, vol. xlv. Reprint issued by H. C. Miller, 175 Nepean St., Ottawa, Ont. *Price* 45c.

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